



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
15 November 1991

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Cameroon

Coordination Parties Return to Negotiations

AB1411105491 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] In Cameroon, dialogue has resumed between the coordination opposition parties and the government. The opposition parties returned to the negotiation table this morning. Raphael Badinga has the details:

[Begin recording] They were expected and they came; these are the coordination opposition parties who suspended their participation in the tripartite deliberations in Yaounde. Happiness and emotion could be read on the faces of many Cameroonians who would like the democratic challenge to be met, because, people have been speculating for too long about Cameroonians sitting on a dormant volcano that could erupt at any time. With the return of the opposition members to the talks, however, that danger no longer exists. It is worth noting that as soon as they arrived, the opposition party leaders went into an adjoining room to the meeting hall where members of the government in charge of mediating in the conflict were also seated.

In this kind of situation, the press is, of course, uncomfortable so we were asked to leave the room. I cannot, therefore, give you any more details on the talks for the time being but one can guess that the talks will be about the return of the opposition parties to the negotiation table this afternoon. The participants are already discussing the third point on the agenda concerning the review of the Constitution, an issue that led to the suspension of the opposition's participation in the deliberations. [end recording]

Independent Newspaper Director Seeks Lift of Ban

AB1311144091 Paris AFP in French 0856 GMT
12 Nov 91

[Text] Douala (Cameroon), 12 Nov (AFP)—Mr. Pius Njawe, the director general of LE MESSENGER, an independent weekly whose headquarters are in Douala, has written to Prime Minister Sadou Hayatou in order to have the 13 August ban on his paper lifted, it was learned from the paper's management in the Cameroonian economic capital.

LE MESSENGER was banned by the minister of territorial administration together with five other independent periodicals that were accused of not abiding by the law, notably concerning legal registration.

In early September, independent journalists in Douala staged a march to protest against censorship. About 20 of them were detained for several hours and then released.

Since then, the ban was lifted for all independent papers except LE MESSENGER. In his letter, Mr. Pius Njawe rejects the prime minister's statements that LE MESSENGER did not make an official request to have the ban lifted.

Mr. Njawe said such a request was made on 24 September and added that "although he has always fought censorship in all its forms, he has always abided by the law." He therefore asked the prime minister that "in view of the facts and this request, to draw the right conclusions."

Zaire

Minister Denies Belgian Minister's Statement

AB1211211591 Paris AFP in French 1944 GMT
12 Nov 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Nov (AFP)—Tonight the Zairian minister of defense and security formally denied the Belgian foreign minister's statement that incidents resulting in the death of civilians, including children, took place during the weekend in Kinshasa. Questioned by AFP, Ngbanda Nzambo stated that "the only victims of a blast were those on 9 November during a ball in Kinshasa when a grenade explosion left 14 people wounded, seven of whom have been hospitalized. There were no deaths nor children among them."

Ngbanda pointed out that the perpetrators of the attack were four soldiers (it was first reported that they were unidentified men) who threw a grenade amid the participants following a brawl. The minister believed that Belgian Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens "was developing a complex of Timisoara toward Zaire." He also stated that the situation in his country should not "be as preoccupying as is being stated" by Eyskens because today Ngbanda received the director for Sabena Airlines' African region "who came to inquire about how the Belgian airline could resume its international flights to Kinshasa's Ndjili airport."

The Kinshasa airport, badly damaged during the 23 and 24 September looting, is still closed to international traffic because of inadequate infrastructure.

Burundi Foreign Minister Meets Mobutu, Comments

EA1311134291 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
0500 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Presidency of the Republic: The head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, received on board the MS Kamanyola the Burundian minister of external relations and cooperation yesterday. Mr. Cyprien Mbonimpa was conveying a message from the Burundian president to his Zairian counterpart.

[Begin Mbonimpa recording] Thank you very much, I have just met President Mobutu to whom I conveyed a message from President Buyoya: a message of friendship, a message of brotherhood. You know that Burundi and

Zaire are neighboring countries that maintain very good relations. It is thus normal that the two heads of state should exchange messages. But I would like to add that at a time when Zaire—a friendly and neighboring country—is experiencing difficult times, it is normal that President Buyoya should send me to President Mobutu for information. You know that one learns many things, one learns many things [repetition as heard], as we are neighbors, it is better going directly to the source to find out what is happening in this friendly country. I think that it is not normal to get one's information only from the press—with all due respect to the press. I think that information obtained from the source is essential. President Buyoya thus insisted that I visit President Mobutu and the Zairian [words indistinct] to obtain information. [passage omitted]

Everybody hopes that the present transitional period will be held in an atmosphere of peace, calm. That is the spirit of the message which President Buyoya asked me to convey to President Mobutu. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Civil Society Communique Criticizes Government

*LD1211022591 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1905 GMT 11 Nov 91*

[Excerpt] We have just learned that the prime minister has not been able to receive delegations to the national conference following power cuts that affected the whole Gombe district in Kinshasa. We have received a statement by Civil Society with regard to this abortive meeting.

The statement says: In view of the fact that the deadlock in the political situation appears to be leading the country into a civil war, the worst consequences of which will be suffered by the working class masses; in view of the state of decay of the economic structures, aggravated

by the events of 23 and 24 September and of October 1991, accompanied by unemployment, continuous price rises, and constantly increasing lack of security; in view of the head of state's attempt to organize general elections in the country at a time when the sovereign national conference has not yet ruled on this subject; and in view of the fact that the people are deprived of objective news on the life of the nation, the Civil Society considers that:

1. There can be no solution to the political, economic, and social crisis of the country as long as antidemocratic concepts of government flourish and as long as there is not participation of political and social forces in the running of state affairs during the transitional period;
2. There can be no clean and free elections without the presence of an independent government enjoying the confidence of the people and capable alone of guaranteeing the transparency and correctness of the voting operations;
3. Such a government would be equal to the task of restoring state authority, reestablishing credibility among foreign partners, and effectively ensuring the safety of property and persons; and
4. The democratic opening up established since 24 April 1990 requires that the right of the people to free and honest news on the life of the nation, free access of civil associations to and equal treatment of political parties on the official media, and the elimination of pressure by the government on the official means of communication be guaranteed.

True to its mission, which is that of protecting the various social strata, the Civil Society reiterates its determination to take part in any humanitarian action aimed at alleviating the troubles and the suffering of the people. [passage omitted]

Burundi

President Interviewed on Growth of Democracy

EA1511113891 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 13 Nov 91

["Excerpt" of news conference with President Pierre Buyoya and the "national press" on 13 November—recorded; place not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Your Excellency, Mr. President of the Republic, during the last meeting of the National Security Council the revision of some legal texts were recommended in order to achieve a pluralistic democratization. For instance, the law governing the press and the one governing nonprofit organizations were governed. However, in the constitutional commission report, political organizations are described as nonprofit organizations. My question is this: By revising or amending the law of 1959 on nonprofit organizations, would this result in the abrogation of the law of 23 November 1966 that instituted a one-party system in Burundi? There is currently a rumor circulating that says the royal [as heard] decree will be abrogated on 18 December. How true is this, Mr. President?

[Buyoya] We have been preparing these legal texts, and I can confirm that in the coming days, probably in two weeks at the latest, probably even next week, we will start the revision of the text. So this was totally correct. Now, there is the text on the nonprofit organizations. I think that in our country nonprofit organizations should be distinguished from parties. Burundi law distinguishes between nonprofit organizations and political parties. The proof is that currently nonprofit organizations exist while there are no parties in Burundi. So we are going, in the first place, to revise the law governing nonprofit organizations and adapt them to the current situation, to the democratic and pluralistic context of the present and the future.

Next, in order to authorize political parties, we will draft other legal texts which will be distinct from those governing nonprofit organizations.

Concerning the abrogation of the single-party law, it appears that people are having difficulties with it. I think that this is where the rumor originated. I would like to reassure all those who, for one reason or another, are moping. I think that today this kind of demand has, in my view, become redundant. This is so because everything indicates that we are heading towards multipartyism. We have even already indicated how the multiparty system will be organized, how the parties will be recognized and function. So it is not for us to reverse the trend afterwards and reject the political parties. No. The forthcoming constitution will provide for multipartyism. So, for me, the abrogation of the law will be of no use. It will be an obvious thing. So it is useless to propose dates. I think that as soon as multipartyism is legally instituted, it will be (?obvious). I think that it has become a slogan, but for me it is an empty slogan void of purpose. So,

whether it is on 18 or 20 [November], or 15 days or a month later, it does not matter.

I think that if there are people who really want to form political parties in Burundi, as I said, they could start preparing themselves. If they do not start preparing themselves now it might be too late for them when the law is there. They should therefore start preparing themselves now. The law will ultimately be no obstacle. But, of course, one must wait until there is a new legal framework.

[Reporter] Mr. President, some political organizations, (?which describe themselves) as parties, question the current process launched by the National Unity and Progress [Uprona] party leadership, and claim that the results will involve only the Uprona party.

This might create fears about some sort of questioning about the legalization of parties, with some automatically demanding what we now call a national conference. Do you fear that the current process would have to be started anew at that moment?

[Buyoya] I would like to answer this very clearly. I do not think for one moment that the process will have to start afresh, absolutely not. This is not a Uprona party process; it is a Burundi national process. However, it happens to be that, today, the Uprona party is there. It happens to be that the Uprona party is the single party in Burundi, as there were single parties elsewhere. Thus, I think that one cannot evolve to a multiparty system unless one goes through the single parties. Any other process seems to me impossible. The process would have to start afresh if it was a process which probably infringes on the interests of the Burundians and which would be incoherent.

However, it is understandable that some voices oppose the [word indistinct] party. I think that this is the very sign that we are living in a democracy. If there was unanimity, 100 percent support for the process, no one would believe [word indistinct]. It is true that there are some voices who contest the process, sometimes for personal reasons. But I think that the great majority of Burundians support the process and back it up. That is what we see everywhere: Bujumbura, provinces, communes, organizations. So whether some individuals are against the [word indistinct], it is normal. I find this to be normal. That is what democracy is all about. And today it is probably true that there will never be one political project which will be carried out, implemented with the blessing of 100 percent of Burundians. This will be impossible. But this will not mean that the project will not go ahead. If the project is supported by a majority, it will pass. The same applies to (?this process).

Thus, it is not a Uprona party process. It is a Burundian process. You can see this in the commission membership as the members are not Uprona party members. You can see it in the organization of debates. The participants in such debates are not from the Uprona party. There are even those who oppose the process and participate in the

debates. This shows that it is a democratic process involving the Burundi people in a great diversity. There is therefore no doubt that the process will succeed.

Foreign Minister Returns, Notes 'Calm' in Zaire

EA151111091 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] Mr. Cyprien Mbonimpa, the Burundi minister of external relations and cooperation, has just ended a 48-hour visit to Zaire where he delivered a message from Major Pierre Buyoya, the president of the Republic, to Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian president.

Minister Mbonimpa was tasked with ascertaining the situation in Zaire. According to AZAP, the Zairian daily [as heard], Minister Mbonimpa expressed surprise at the calm and peace in Zaire. According to AZAP, he pointed out that the situation was in contrast with information propagated by the international media.

Minister Mbonimpa also held discussions with Prime Minister Mungul Diaka and other Zairian officials.

Djibouti

Fighting Continues Between Afar Rebels, Troops

AB1411163591 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Djibouti, Nov 14 (AFP) - Fighting between Afar rebels and government troops continued on Thursday [14 November] in Djibouti's northern district of Tadjoura, 170 kilometres (105 miles) from the capital, where tension was also high.

Clashes first broke out on Monday [11 November] but there have been no firm figures on casualties.

The government ordered a general mobilization on Wednesday, and hundreds of youths streamed to Army barracks and police stations on Thursday to join up.

In announcing the mobilization, the authorities had said that national institutions and territorial integrity in the Horn of Africa state were under threat.

The Army, which has sent reinforcements to the Afar stronghold of Tadjoura, has recruited 300 youths and the police 150, official sources said.

A further 100 ex-soldiers who returned to civilian life in the past five years have also donned their uniforms once again.

Djibouti's army of some 2,500 men is facing what a diplomatic source said was a well-trained force of guerrillas believed 3,000-strong of a Revolutionary Front for Unity and Democracy (FRUD) set up by Afars three months ago.

Defense Minister Ismael Ali Youssouf on Thursday said that the rebels were "mercenaries" serving people who were "avid for power and who do not hesitate to kill".

Critics of the mobilization decree said it could turn a political problem—Afar demands for a better share of power with the Issa tribe in the one-party state—into an ethnically-based conflict.

But other sources said the measure was necessary because "thousands of armed Afars", mostly from outside the country, were mounting an "invasion with the intention of seizing power".

A week ago President Hassan Gouled Aptidon named a committee drawn from his ruling party's politburo to present concrete proposals for political reforms. General elections are scheduled in Djibouti for March.

Rebels Said Gaining Ground

AB1511104091 Paris AFP in French 0944 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] Nairobi, 15 Nov (AFP)—Rebels of the Afar ethnic group yesterday scored several military successes in northern Djibouti where they are reported to be in control of several key roads, several sources contacted from Nairobi disclosed today. According to these sources, the Afars captured the Assa Gueylah and Dora localities, both of which are located some 60 km from Tadjoura, a town 170 km from Djibouti City. Mou-louleh, which is in the north of the country near the Eritrean border, is also reported to have fallen into the hands of the Afars, one source stated. This latest information is, however, still to be confirmed by other sources.

The Djibouti Government on 13 November issued a general mobilization decree to defend the country's territorial integrity and institutions, which it deemed to be "threatened."

Ethiopia

Minister Urges 'Energetic' Tax Collection Measures

EA1211131091 Addis Ababa ENA in English 1418 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Nov (ENA)—Top officials of the Ministry of Finance of the transitional government were reminded here today of the need to take energetic measures to ensure the collection of government revenue on time and in full. The minister of finance, Ato [Mr.] Wolde Mariam Girma, said when opening a three-day seminar organised to assess the 1983 EC [Ethiopian Calendar; September 1991] fiscal performance that the nation's economy is in shambles as a result of the overall policy of the previous regime. He pointed out that the number of the unemployed and of dislocated compatriots facing starvation is staggering.

Ato Wolde Mariam said the country's export potential has been hit hard as a result of low productivity, general instability and transport problems, adding that the depletion of the nation's foreign exchange reserves has made it impossible to feed [as received] factories with spare parts and raw materials. These and other related factors have made it extremely urgent to strengthen mechanisms for collecting government revenue, it was stated.

The minister informed participants of the seminar that total government revenue during 1983 EC was 2,666,400,000 birr as opposed to the planned 3,350,000,000 birr. He added that regular expenditure during the same period was on the order of 3,486,000,000 birr, showing a deficit of 819,007,000 birr. [all figures as received]

Ato Wolde Mariam went on to report that compared to 1982 EC, government revenue during the last Ethiopian fiscal year showed considerable decrease while the expenditure increased. He said the planned tax income from rural land use and agricultural activities for 1983 EC was 80 million birr compared to the actual earning of 78 million birr. The latter showed a deficit of 15 million birr over that of the previous year.

The minister made it clear that the payment of taxes is an inescapable responsibility and urged officials, workers and organs of the ministry to get this message across to the entire spectrum of the population.

Draft Economic Policy Report Approved

EA1311101591 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1800 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] During its 21st session this afternoon, the Council of Representatives approved the draft transitional economic policy after assessing it and making some amendments. This took place after an exhaustive discussion on the report submitted by the committee formed to assess the draft transitional economic policy. Among the major economic matters subsequently adopted were: the transitional period and agricultural, industrial, financial, transport, communications, mining, and energy policies. Rural land and housing and construction were also discussed.

In its report, the Ethiopian economic policy assessment committee noted that amendments had been made by various departments, offices, institutions, and the general public to the council's transitional period draft economic policy.

Hadia People's Democratic Organisation Established

EA1211131391 Addis Ababa ENA in English 1412 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Nov (ENA)—The inhabitants of Hosa'ina town, south Shewa administrative region [central Ethiopia], expressed their happiness over the establishment of the Hadia People's Democratic Organisation

(HPDO) during a demonstration they staged here yesterday. The demonstrators were marching on the main roads of the town carrying the Ethiopian national flag and the EPRDF's [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front] emblem. Speaking on the occasion, Ato [Mr.] Degu Tieto, vice-chairman of the HPDO, urged members of the nationality to make an effort in order to strengthen their organisation.

In another development, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Oromo (IFLO) in West Harerge administrative region [eastern Ethiopia] introduced its programme to the residents of Asbe Teferi town.

Kenya

Former Vice President, Dissident Leaders Arrested

AB1411210091 Paris AFP in English 2054 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 14 (AFP)—Former Vice President Oginga Odinga and two other leading opponents of Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi were arrested Thursday [14 November], a leader of a pro-democracy group said.

Martin Shikuku of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) told AFP that the three were arrested by police Thursday evening.

Oginga Odinga's daughter-in-law confirmed by telephone that the 80-year-old former vice president had been arrested at his home.

Shikuku identified the other two arrested dissidents as Georges Nthenge, a member of FORD, and a former union leader, Dennis Akumu.

Somalia

President Ali Cited on 'Security Difficulties'

PM1411131391 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Nov 91 p 1

[Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah report: "Interim Somali President Tells AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: We Do Have Security Difficulties in Mogadishu"]

[Text] Mogadishu—Interim Somali President Ali Mahdi has told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the Djibouti agreement among the Somali factions constitutes a reasonable basis for rebuilding Somali unity. He urged dialogue to ensure restoration of that unity.

Answering charges that he was rebuilding the army and security forces on tribal lines, he said: Anyone qualified to join the armed forces will be accepted.

The Somali president did not deny "security difficulties" in Mogadishu and other areas, but he emphasized that

the efforts to reunify the country were continuing. He described the dispute with General Idid as being merely "a power struggle" resulting from the general's belief that he was the only party that liberated the country from Siad Barre's regime and that he should be given the seat of power as a reward.

Ali Mal'udi rejected the substitution of one general for another at the head of authority in Somalia and the imposition of "forcible patronage" on the Somali people. He said that his party's forces and some of the officers who had joined them were the ones who liberated Mogadishu when Gen. Idid was in Ethiopia, reaching Mogadishu one week after the liberation battle was settled last January.

Tanzania

Public Warned Against 'Illegal' Demonstrations

EA1411183691 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The government today warned that it would take legal action against any citizens who hold demonstrations in violation of the relevant laws and regulations. A government statement said that this warning has been issued following utterances by a few individuals who hoped to participate in an illegal demonstration on various pretexts.

The statement said some of these pretexts are claims of solidarity with and congratulations to the people of Zambia following their general election, when, in fact, the intended demonstrations are in no way linked to relations between Zambia and Tanzania. It said the pretext for the demonstration was irrelevant as on the second of this month President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, on behalf of the government and all Tanzanians, congratulated the new Zambian president, Mr. Frederick Chiluba, and all Zambians following the legal elections held in that country. In the congratulatory message, the president affirmed the Tanzanian Government's stand on strengthening the existing friendly relations between the peoples of Tanzania and Zambia.

The government has stressed that it will not condone any violation of the country's laws, regulations, and laid down procedures on the legality of meetings and demonstrations.

Mwinyi: Party Purge of 'Evil Individuals' Begun

EA1311095491 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 12 Nov 91*

[Excerpt] Zanzibar: The Chama Cha Mapinduzi chairman, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, has called on the people of Tanzania's isles to be on their guard against agents wanting to disrupt peace and harmony in the country. He said it was best for people to say what political reforms they want, but it was inappropriate for them to be adherents of others. Addressing citizens of

Zanzibar's northern region today, President Mwinyi urged them to distinguish between a party whose policies were good and a few individuals who went against such policies. He said the task of purging the party for evil individuals had already begun and would continue. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Museveni on Intolerance to Division of 'My Muslims'

EA1311205991 *Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has called on some Islamic countries not to divide Ugandan Muslims under any circumstances. I don't want my Muslims to be divided, he declared, and warned that he will not tolerate it. Speaking at the graduation of the first students to complete their studies at the Islamic University in Uganda in Mbale, the president said he does not want to hear of Muslims for [as heard] Libya, Iran, or Saudi Arabia. He said this was one of the major problems which crippled Uganda in the past, and the country, he noted, has not yet fully recovered from it. He stressed that any assistance given to Muslims must be without disruption. We don't want additional problems, he told an attentive audience. He said he does not want Africa to be torn by conflicts from elsewhere. He described attempts to divide the people among pro-West and pro-East as absolute rubbish. He said the NRM [National Resistance Movement] is opposed to the manipulation by external forces. He said the people of Uganda must be united, adding that everybody must talk the language of unity. Earlier, he welcomed a report that the university is moving towards the establishment of a faculty of science. He appealed to the university authorities to establish a money-making culture in the university. He said they should endeavor to produce students who are able to use their hands as well as their brains and who will not become a burden to society. [passage omitted]

On environment protection, the president said the government has a big revolutionary international plan to reverse the trend towards environment degradation. Addressing himself to the people of Mbale, Mr. Museveni charged them with special responsibility of ensuring that Mount Elgon is protected by planting more trees.

[Paris AFP in English at 2011 GMT on 13 November in a Nairobi-dated report, adds in citing Museveni, "Museveni, who last week was reported to have uncovered a plot by a radical Muslim group to assassinate him said: "I don't want to hear of Muslims from Libya, Iran, and Saudi Arabia in Uganda."]

Four Army Commanders Court-Martialed

*AB1311205091 Paris AFP in English 1839 GMT
13 Nov 91*

[Text] Kampala, Nov 13 (AFP)—Four Ugandan National Resistance Army (NRA) commanders have appeared in a court-martial here charged with murder and assault, the official NEW VISION newspaper reported Wednesday.

The four, former brigade commander Lieutenant-Colonel John Kyatunga, Major Lawrence Bizazo of the mechanized regiment, Maj. Hebert Itongwa and Captain Marios Katungi, all appeared before the court-martial at Lubiri barracks here on Monday [11 November].

The most serious charge was against Capt. Katungi, nicknamed "Mr. Suicide". He is on trial for murder, but the paper did not say when and where the murder took place, or who was allegedly murdered. Under the NRA code of conduct, murder carries the death penalty.

Maj. Bizazo was charged with assaulting a civilian. His colleague, Maj. Itongwa, was charged with conspiring to commit a felony, while the fourth officer, Maj. John Kyatunga, was accused of abuse of office, a term often used to refer to corruption and embezzlement.

The crackdown on senior NRA officers appears to be a response to growing indiscipline in the NRA, with a large number of senior NRA officers already facing various charges, either before court martial or the normal courts.

Preparatory Talks on All-Party Conference Postponed*MB1411153291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1521 GMT 14 Nov 91*

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 14 SAPA—The preparatory meeting between the ANC [African National Congress]/PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the government, which was to take place in Johannesburg on Friday [15 November], has been rescheduled to Tuesday next week following a rumpus over the precise participation of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP].

This was confirmed on Thursday afternoon by Pan-Africanist Congress General Secretary Benny Alexander. He said Friday's meeting was definitely off and the various parties were preparing for talks next week Tuesday. [sentence as received]

African National Congress officials were locked in a meeting on Thursday afternoon following accusations by the minister of constitutional development, Mr Gerrit Viljoen, that speculation and premature announcements were retarding the negotiation process.

Sources said at the heart of the postponement was the Inkatha Freedom Party's insistence that it be delinked from the government and participate in the proceedings as "one of the big three".

The ANC/PAC alliance instead has demanded that the IFP be on the government's side, together with other homeland parties that feel more comfortable with the authorities.

The IFP resisted this, saying it was an attempt by the opposing alliance to manoeuvre it into the arms of the government, thereby causing it embarrassment at grass-roots level.

There has also been haggling over the number of delegates with the alliance saying each party should have five delegates, but the IFP insisting on 10 people for each DElegation.

It is understood the agenda set for Friday's meeting will remain the same when the parties meet for talks next week.

Among the issues to be discussed are a neutral venue, the convener of the all-party conference and who should chair proceedings until such time an overseer of the electoral process is appointed, the financing and administrative methods of an election and the role of the homelands voters rolls in a future election.

Union President Suspended for Alleged Police Ties*MB1411111991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1056 GMT 14 Nov 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 14 SAPA—The president of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa

[NUMSA], Mr Maxwell Xulu has been suspended as there was overwhelming evidence that he had been providing information to the Security Police, NUMSA said in a statement on Thursday.

"It is with deep regret, to both COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and NUMSA, that NUMSA has been compelled to take this step. While we cannot condone Mr Xulu's behaviour we do not seek revenge against him for the damage his betrayal has caused our organisation," the statement said.

NUMSA's Central Committee resolved last weekend to suspend Mr Xulu as president of the union and as a NUMSA member.

"A public announcement to this effect was delayed in order to give an opportunity for NUMSA members to be informed through normal union channels."

NUMSA said: "The democratic and open nature of our organisation ensures that informers can only do limited damage.

"We are angered by the state's manipulation of people of integrity in the furtherance of its own dirty agenda.

Mr Xulu was not the first person to be used and abused by the state, NUMSA added.

"We strongly condemn the use of police informers to spy on legal, public organisations. This is an abuse of taxpayers money.

"We are shocked that, despite declarations by De Klerk, this practice continues. We call on the regime to stop this practice immediately and come clean on their informers.

"We call on De Klerk to come clean on every secret project.

"It is nothing less than corruption to use the public coffers to spy on your political and organisational opponents."

NUMSA and COSATU called on any informers within the union movement to come clean by approaching either their union or COSATU head office.

"If a new South Africa is to emerge then the government will have to change its ways. Our country needs democratic, accountable and open government," the statement concluded.

Capt Burger van Rooyen of the SA [South African] Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria would not confirm or deny any of Mr Xulu's alleged links to the security branch.

He told SAPA it was not police policy to disclose the identity of any of its informants.

NUMSA's Xulu Denies Charges

*MB1411170691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1651 GMT 14 Nov 91*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Nov 14 SAPA—The suspended president of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa [NUMSA], Mr Maxwell Xulu, on Thursday night denied charges that he had supplied union information to police and said he was surprised and "highly disturbed" by his suspension.

NUMSA, South Africa's largest trade union, announced in a media statement on Thursday that Mr Xulu had been suspended following overwhelming evidence that he had supplied police with information.

"I have never been involved in supplying information to the police," Mr Xulu, a senior shop steward at a Durban manufacturing company, told SAPA.

He said he had first heard of the allegations at an office-bearers meeting in Johannesburg earlier this month.

"I was told a journalist had documents and I told them to bring them to see if it's true. They said they could not do this because the journalist fears for his or her life."

Mr Xulu said he was later requested by the meeting to resign, but he refused, saying he required evidence backing up the allegations.

He excused himself from a NUMSA Central Committee meeting the following day and returned to Durban.

Mr Xulu said he had later phoned the NUMSA Secretariat and said he had no reason to cling to any position but if there were requests for his resignation, the proper channels should be followed.

"I told them they could investigate my itinerary, my financial background and I am prepared to give whatever information or documentation is required.

"I will then be prepared to resign, no matter what the findings of the inquiry."

Mr Xulu added: "I'm not prepared to work with these types of people".

He said he had also informed the Secretariat that they could investigate his employee payroll to see if he had received additional finances from his employers.

Mr Xulu said he had been surprised to learn of his suspension via the media.

"I still have not received official notification of my suspension and I phoned the general secretary today who told me he had sent me a letter, but I haven't received it.

"I took the whole thing in good faith and thought they would embark on a detailed investigation, but it seems

some people in the organisation have taken it upon themselves to suspend me."

Mr Xulu said the only contact he had had with the police was in a joint working committee involving the Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions, employers and the police in Pinetown.

He added he had met fellow employees on Thursday afternoon and "I told them I deny the allegations and I cautioned them that this could cause unnecessary suspicions among ourselves".

Mr Xulu said he would meet regional NUMSA office-bearers on Friday where he would put proposals to them about setting up thorough investigations.

Police Deny Link

*MB1511071991 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 15 Nov 91*

[Text] Police have denied that the suspended president of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa [NUMSA], Mr. Maxwell Xulu, supplied them with information on the union. Earlier NUMSA announced that Mr. Xulu had been suspended following overwhelming evidence that he had spied on the union.

COSATU Responds to De Klerk's Union 'Attack'

*MB1311135491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1200 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]: COSATU/NUM [COSATU/National Union of Mineworkers] press statement 13/11/91; Response To F.W. de Klerk]

[Text] F.W. de Klerk's attack last night on Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and NUM [National Union of Mine Workers] was both undignified and an insult to the miners and their families who have been killed and injured in the horrific violence at President Steyn Mine during the last ten days. It is an act of extreme cynicism for De Klerk to sit in Israel and pass judgement on a situation which is the direct result of government and employer intransigence, and to reach conclusions before his own commission has had a chance to investigate the causes of the conflict. This violates the spirit of the Peace Accord which De Klerk himself signed.

If De Klerk was so concerned with the loss of miners' lives, he would have returned to South Africa, or instructed his government to deal with the crisis in a sensitive way to minimise violence and loss of life. He would have also used his influence to prevail on Anglo American to co-operate fully with NUM to diffuse the situation. Instead he has chosen to try and make political capital out of this tragedy, to try and divert attention away from the resounding vote of no confidence his government received in the general strike last week. F.W. de Klerk should make the effort to inform himself

properly about what steps we had taken to resolve the conflict on the mines, on the one hand, and the conduct of mine management, on the other, maybe, then, he would not have been so quick to judge.

De Klerk last night exhibited the sort of finger-wagging arrogance we had come to expect from P.W. Botha. We can face up to legitimate political criticism from any quarter. But inflammatory accusations, and attempts to stir up ethnic hostilities do not fall into this category of legitimate political debate. Further, the smearing and targetting of COSATU and NUM helps to create a climate where agent provocateurs and other violent elements feel they have carte blanche to perpetrate these acts of violence. Irresponsible government handling of such situations creates the clear impression that they do not care a damn about the loss of our peoples lives.

If De Klerk is so concerned to get to the bottom of the violence, he should ask questions about what non-mineworkers were doing involved in the fighting at President Steyn. He should also probe management's handling of the stayaway after agreements had been reached with the workers. Further, he could ask why there was violence at this mine, when management at neighbouring mines congratulated workers and NUM for their disciplined handling of the strike. F.W. de Klerk should also ask why Anglo American has forcibly separated workers into accommodation along ethnic lines, despite the opposition of workers to this arrangement. Further, why negotiations with the union at President Steyn were aborted when mine security ordered NUM negotiators off the premises?

The handling of the general strike by mineowners has been particularly insensitive. While most other employers have adopted the approach of "no work, no pay, no penalty" mine management have adopted a particularly vindictive and confrontational stance. In addition to the Welkom situation, we have the situation at Impala Platinum where workers have been victimised for participating in the general strike, and 13 worker leaders detained by Boph [Bophuthatswana] authorities. This precipitated a strike by 40,000 workers. Workers on strike have been subsequently evicted, harassed and shot at by Boph security forces, does F.W. de Klerk blame "radical trade unions" for this brutality, and support the Boph regimes refusal to deal with "foreign trade unions" such as NUM?

On Thursday 7 November, 82 workers were arrested at Buffelsfontein mine for their participation in the general strike. They have been allegedly assaulted in jail, and refused bail. Their lawyer had to apply for an interdict just to get access to his clients? The state has vindictively insisted that applications for bail must be heard separately for all 85 workers. By yesterday afternoon they were still on their first bail application. De Klerk should tell us why mine workers are obstructed from getting bail in this way, while people alleged to have been involved in train massacres are granted bail. There are fears among

workers that management has colluded with the authorities, in order to dismiss worker leaders for having been away from work for a certain period of time.

The pattern which has emerged over the last two weeks leaves us convinced that there has been a deliberate and orchestrated effort to create violence and destabilisation, to discredit the general strike. Although this has largely failed, the result has been deaths and conflict on the mines. We will shortly be releasing the results of an investigation we have undertaken into the role of the "third force" in trying to orchestrate violence on the 4th and 5th.

ANC, CP Criticize Referendums Act Amendments

MB1311180191 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] The National Party [NP] says Conservative Party [CP] criticism of proposed amendments to the Referendums Act is based on unfair deduction.

NP Secretary General Dr. Stoffel van der Merwe said the amendment bill did not affect the party's promise to white voters that any proposed constitutional changes would be put to the vote. He said the amendment bill simply gave black people the right to express their opinion on a certain issue.

ANC [African National Congress] spokesman, Saki Macozoma, said the National Party should put its proposals before the multi-party conference and not act on its own. He said apartheid legislation was being reintroduced through the concept of multiple referendums.

The Conservative Party said earlier that the amendment bill, which defines a voter as any South African citizen over the age of 18, would deprive whites of any right to choose their own leaders or government.

Democratic Party leader Zak de Beer said that in principle he supported the idea of multiple referendums during negotiations, but that a future constitution should be approved only by a referendum in which everyone could take part.

Minister Issues Statement on Act

MB1411134591 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1158 GMT 14 Nov 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: SA [South African] COMMunication Service, Thursday, 14 November 1991: "Media release by Mr Gene Louw, MP, minister of home affairs"]

[Text] In the light of several enquiries received on the Referendums Amendment Bill which was published on 8 November 1991, I find it necessary to issue the following statement:

The Referendums Act, 1983 (Act 108 of 1983), presently excludes blacks from taking part in a referendum.

It is now proposed in the bill that all South African citizens of 18 years and older who are in possession of a identity document issued in terms of the Identifications Act, 1986, or the repealed Population Registration Act, 1950, be allowed to participate in a referendum.

Furthermore it is proposed that the state president be empowered to [word indistinct] several referendums simultaneously in order to test the view-points of different categories of voters on the same or different issues and that one chief referendum officer be appointed for all such referendums.

A further amendment which is proposed, will give the minister the exclusive authority to decide if prior voting should be allowed at a referendum and which voters may be allowed to vote beforehand.

It was with shock that I took cognisance of a recent report in the press (THE CITIZEN—13 November 1991) in which the leader of the official opposition in the House of Assembly was quoted as having said that if this proposed amendment bill became "law" the whites of South Africa would immediately find themselves under black majority rule. This is nonsense.

It is evident that Dr Treurnicht did not make a thorough study of the bill before presenting such ill-considered comments just fostering false suspicion.

A referendum is merely an instrument whereby the views of voters can be formally tested. Government is not even bound to implement the result, but uses it as an important indication of voters' opinion which could influence government action.

Furthermore the Referendums Act, 1983, presently, and as it stands to be amended is also merely an empowering measure whereby the state president may by way of proclamation call referendums in general or in respect of a particular category of voters.

The proposed amendments will merely grant the state president more room to manoeuvre regarding the conducting of future referendums.

The state president as chief leader of the NP [National Party] has already given the political undertaking that new constitutional principles will not be introduced without first granting the white voters the opportunity to express themselves on the issue by way of an election or a referendum. The NP has therefore added a qualification to the mandate for reform which it asked from the voters. This undertaking to its white voters will be honoured in all respects.

There may however be circumstances which could lead the state president to declare a referendum on a specific issue for all voters or only for particular groups. In this regard the state president has indicated on more than one occasion that a new constitution should be supported by the majority of the population. It is therefore clear that the result of a referendum does not determine who the future government will be.

It is also clear that the purpose of and the reasons for a referendum for the House of Assembly and a general referendum differ. It is possible that the two could either coincide or take place separately.

Concerning a referendum for the House of Assembly as undertaken by the state president, the question is only whether the voters are given the opportunity to express themselves on amendments to the constitution and what mandate they give in this regard.

The constitution can only be legally amended if Parliament so decides in terms of prescribed procedures. A referendum irrespective of form cannot automatically replace or amend the constitution. Issued by the SA Communication Services for: the Ministry of Home Affairs: Pretoria 14 November 1991.

De Klerk Against Regional Peace Forces

*MB0811090491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0824 GMT 8 Nov 91*

[Text] Pretoria November 8 SAPA—The state president, Mr F W de Klerk, said on Friday, it would not be advisable for the government to unilaterally establish a separate force along the lines of the National Guard.

Replying to a resolution at the Transvaal NP [National Party] Congress, Mr de Klerk said Cabinet had considered a report which recommended that it would not be advisable to establish regional peace maintenance forces.

"I am not entirely in agreement with this and the matter is under discussion again."

He said there was discussion on the possibility of a special entity to specifically focus on crowd control and be a bridge in a peace-keeping role which should free the police.

The Peace Accord had concretised certain mechanisms and the commission on violence and intimidation had been established.

"We should focus on making these mechanisms work which would result in freeing the police to concentrate on combatting crime."

He said for the government to unilaterally establish a force, such as suggested by the resolution, while the country was in transition, would be politicised by its opponents.

"Any such step should preferably be the result of relatively broad consensus through negotiation."

Reportage on National Party's Transvaal Congress**Black Member Addresses Congress**

*MB0811140391 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 8 Nov 91*

[Text] For the first time ever in history, a black member of the National Party has addressed a congress of the party.

George Tshabalala, of Pretoria West, has addressed the Transvaal Provincial Congress of the National Party.

Tshabalala spoke in response to a suggestion that a regional peace maintenance unit be set up along the lines of the National Guard in America.

President F.W. de Klerk has hailed that speech as an historic moment. De Klerk said he thought it was not a good idea to set up a regional peace force as had been suggested. He said this was being looked into, but the government could not unilaterally set up such a force.

Du Plessis Reelected Leader

*MB0911105591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1026 GMT 9 Nov 91*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 9 SAPA—Finance Minister Barend du Plessis was unanimously re-elected Transvaal leader of the National Party [NP] by the Transvaal NP Congress on Saturday [9 November] in Pretoria.

Chairman of the NP in the House of Representatives, Mr Jac Rabie (NP Reigerspark), was elected alternate member of the Transvaal NP Federal Council.

Du Plessis Criticizes ANC

*MB0911173791 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 9 Nov 91*

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, says the ANC [African National Congress] is playing a destructive role overseas and that this is making it difficult for South Africa to obtain the means to uplift those people who are suffering. Closing the Transvaal Congress of the National Party in Pretoria, Mr. du Plessis said the terrible irony was that the ANC, and particularly COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], were playing a negative role and acting against the interests of the workers. Mr. du Plessis was reelected as Transvaal leader of the National Party.

Congress Ends 9 Nov

*MB0911144991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1417 GMT 9 Nov 91*

[By Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Pretoria Nov 9 SAPA—The 77th Congress of the Transvaal National Party [NP], which ended in Pretoria

on Saturday, was noted for its sharp criticism of the policies of the African National Congress [NP].

President F.W. de Klerk led the attack when he opened the congress on Thursday night.

He criticised the ANC's economic policies, its abuse of culture and sport and said it was time that responsible ANC leaders also played a part in trying to combat the violence.

The ANC was in the clutches of radical and communist elements and the NP was not prepared to allow the ANC or any other party to take over power.

Mr Louis Pienaar, minister of environment affairs whose portfolio includes sport, added his voice to Mr de Klerk's in criticising NOCSA [National Olympic Committee of South Africa] and Mr Sam Ramsamy for disregarding South Africa's national symbols.

These actions were labelled as arrogant and undemocratic.

Mr Pienaar issued a challenge to Mr Ramsamy to hold a balanced survey on the issue.

Transvaal leader and minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, closed the congress by attacking particularly COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, saying the trade union leader "deals irresponsibly with the truth". The minister of law and order, Mr Hernus Kriel, said the government's patience was drying up with regard to violence.

"If the situation demands we act even stronger, then let it be so."

He also said consideration was being given to establishing a special force to deal with political violence, but this still had to be discussed and negotiated.

Mr Leon Wessels, minister of planning and provincial affairs, said the hostel system was being buried by the government.

The situation could not be resolved, however, without talking to the residents. The government was working on the sensitive issue and had formulated a strategy.

There was intense discussion on whether the Gambling Act should be revised to [words indistinct] debate once again illustrated the strong, divergent feelings on the issue. There is evidence, however, that more people now believe that it should be left up to the individual to decide.

The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said the Gambling Act had become almost impossible to maintain and the government was taking a serious look at the act.

The public would be given an opportunity to express viewpoints on the matter once an investigation was completed.

Dr Piet Welgemoed, minister of transport, told the NP congress that the government had declared war on the continuing carnage on the roads.

He announced that an amended Road Traffic Bill would be tabled in Parliament early next year. The bill makes provision for a drastic increase in fines and sentences for driving offences.

The NP's constitutional [word indistinct] also received intense discussion with the congress unanimously supporting the plan.

The congress was also historic in that it saw the first black delegate take the floor. There were several black and coloured delegates at the congress.

In his closing address, Mr du Plessis referred to the progress made by the party.

He said there was progress in doing away with apartheid, the National Peace Accord and the upcoming multi-party talks.

"There is progress on another front. Who would have thought, a couple of years ago, that [words indistinct] congress we would receive a message from Mr Botha from Moscow, which is now non-communist"

He was referring to a message of goodwill to the congress received from the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, from Moscow.

Mr du Plessis also paid tribute to the black and coloured delegates who supported the party in the face of intimidation.

Du Plessis Cited on Future of Ciskeian Government

*MB1211201991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1606 GMT 12 Nov 91*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 12 SAPA—The South African Government on Tuesday effectively ended speculation the embattled Ciskeian military government could be replaced in favour of an administrator.

This emerged in talks on Tuesday between a high-powered government delegation and members of the Border Peace Conference [BPC] Steering Committee.

In view of the South African Government's formal recognition of the sovereign independence of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, it could under no circumstances entertain discussion on any proposal at the replacement of a government of such a (Ciskei's) sovereign state," acting Foreign Minister Barend du Plessis said after the two-hour meeting in Pretoria.

At a meeting in July the BPC resolved to work towards the replacement of the Ciskei's military government with "an accountable interim administration".

Military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo has placed the homeland under emergency rule in a bid to quell unrest amid a row with the African National Congress.

The government delegation urged BPC officials to enter into negotiations with the Ciskei "in view of the economic interdependence of the border region and the Ciskei".

At the talks on Tuesday, the government delegation agreed to discuss only matters falling under the jurisdiction of the South African authorities.

These included the political situation in the border region, the potential of violence there and the region's "depressed state of the economy".

The government acknowledged the efforts of the National Peace Committee to restore peace.

"The government, however, acknowledges its responsibility to maintain law and order at all times and to promote stable conditions supportive of business confidence and investment," Mr du Plessis said.

After a discussion of the need for stimulation of economic activity and job creation in the region, the two sides mooted an economic development strategy for the region.

"It was suggested that the BPC and all other interested parties, including trade and industry, should approach appropriate related agencies with a view to designing and implementing an economic development strategy for the region," Mr du Plessis said.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Manpower Minister Eli Louw joined in the talks with a BPC delegation that included African National Congress regional leaders and business leaders in the border.

SAA Said To Carry 'Clandestine' Armscor Cargo

*MB0811160091 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 8-14 Nov 91 p 2*

[Report by Eddie Koch: "Helderberg's Dangerous Cargo"]

[Text] The Helderberg, South African Airway's [SAA] Boeing 747 that crashed, killing 159 passengers in the country's biggest-ever air disaster, was used by Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] over a number of years to ferry large and clandestine consignments of highly explosive chemicals into South Africa in contravention of the international arms embargo against Pretoria.

Official documents in the possession of The Weekly Mail show that the Helderberg, which plummeted into the sea in late 1987 after a mystery explosion on board, carried large consignments of highly combustible materials needed by Armscor for the manufacture of bombs, explosives, napalm, smoke bombs and pyrotechnics.

The documents show that a huge cargo including 6,000kg of red phosphorous—an incendiary material used to make napalm, smoke bombs and other explosives—was carried from Germany to South Africa on the ill-fated Boeing as early as November 1984.

Other large loads of explosives carried by SAA aircraft and destined for Armscor companies included 300kg of antimony trisulphide, used in the manufacture of explosives and pyrotechnics and potassium chlorate, a highly combustible material used to make explosives, pyrotechnics and percussion caps.

There is also evidence that another flight of the Helderberg carried 300kg of lanthanum oxide, a rare mineral needed for the manufacture of strong and light alloys needed to make missiles, into South Africa from Germany.

An official inquiry into the Helderberg disaster, headed by Justice Cecil Margo, established that the Boeing crashed into the sea off Mauritius after an explosion in its hold, but failed to explain the cause of the blast.

The Weekly Mail's investigation is the first to come up with hard evidence of widespread suspicions expressed during the inquiry that the plane was carrying a cargo of fire-works or explosives.

During the Margo probe former SAA pilot Dennis Cronje made a special plea for the board to investigate whether "the military and Armscor had any contentious substances on board."

"I do feel that there had been incidents in the past where quasi or semi-covert operations have taken place," Cronje told the inquiry. He added that his suspicions were based "on the contempt which the captain's supreme command of the airplane has received over many, many years."

The official record of the inquiry says that Margo responded to the request by saying: "We can't waste time on that. If you get someone who has direct knowledge and bring him to us, we'll listen to him."

The documents corroborate Cronje's claims by showing that the Helderberg was used to bust the arms embargo against South Africa by hauling explosives and other armaments from as far back as 1984—more than three years before the Helderberg crashed in November 1987.

The Margo probe, which failed to come up with an explanation for the explosion that led the crash, lasted two and a half years and cost R[and]26-million.

During the inquiry the Inspectorate of Explosives, which is required by law to give permission for the import of explosives into the country, declined to comment on whether such material had been allowed into the hold of the Helderberg.

Other evidence produced during the hearings showed that a consignment of tennis rackets, which contained pieces of heat-resistant graphite, melted in the fire. This

led to a belief that extremely combustible material was being carried in the hold of the plane.

The Helderberg broke up when it hit the ocean, but it is believed that all of the 159 passengers and crew died from burns or asphyxiation from smoke that filled the passenger cabins and flight deck after the blast.

The Margo inquiry also found that the explosion damaged cables that may have caused the aircraft to spin out of control.

An SAA official in the airline's freight department told The Weekly Mail that red phosphorous and other explosive material listed in the customs documents as being secretly airfreighted into South Africa are classified as extremely dangerous goods and require special permission to be included in the cargo holds of aircraft.

The inquiry did come up with evidence of pyrotechnical material embedded in the debris of the aircraft but this remained inconclusive.

According to the documents, overseas companies that broke the arms embargo by exporting chemicals to Armscor and its front companies include Hoechst in Germany, Chemische Fabrike Uetikon in Switzerland and Beiberge Bergwete Union in Austria.

Armscor Rejects Allegations

*MB0811165491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1448 GMT 8 Nov 91*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 8 SAPA—The South African arms manufacturer, Armscor has rejected allegations published on Friday, in a Johannesburg weekly newspaper that they had regularly transported explosive chemicals in the civilian carrier the Helderberg.

The SA [South African] Airways Boeing 747 crashed in the country's worst air disaster in 1987, killing 159 passengers.

Mr Johan van Vuuren, the chairman of Armscor, said in a media statement that Armscor was fully aware of the provisions of IATA [International Air Transport Association] regulations and observed them at all times.

"The insinuation that Armscor carried red phosphorous on the ill-fated Helderberg is malicious. It implies that Armscor makes improper use of commercial airlines in contravention of the IATA regulations, and in this way endangers civilian lives.

"Armscor rejects such an implication with contempt," Mr van Vuuren concluded.

The newspaper claimed to have "hard evidence" that the airplane was regularly used to ferry explosives and armaments.

Transport Department To Investigate

MB1411070891 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] The Department of Transport is to study possible new evidence next week after claims that the SAA Helderberg was regularly used by Armscor to ferry clandestine cargoes of highly explosive chemicals.

However, the director of Aviation Safety, Mr. Renier van Zyl, said the government would not reconvene an inquiry into the air disaster unless some spectacular new evidence came to light. He was reacting to a news report that the Helderberg carried large quantities of highly combustible materials needed by Armscor for the manufacture of bombs and explosives.

Mr. van Zyl said that although the cause of the fire that caused the Helderberg to crash had never been established, the possibility of the plane crashing due to the ignition of explosives was highly unlikely. Armscor has rejected the claims.

Armscor Documents 'Prove' Noninvolvement

MB1411201091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] has released documents that prove that the SAA [South African Airways] aircraft Helderberg was not used by the organization to ferry explosive chemicals.

The documents were released today following allegations last week that the ill-fated aircraft was used regularly to transport chemicals. Peter Theron has the details:

[Begin Theron video recording] Newspaper reports claimed that official documents existed that the Helderberg, which plummeted into the sea in 1987 after an explosion on board, was over a number of years, used to carry large consignments of red phosphorous. Armscor rejected suggestions that the airliner, which crashed off Mauritius killing 159 people, was used to carry such dangerous cargo.

The documents prove that 6,000 kg of red phosphorous were in fact transported from Rotterdam in a ship called the SA Helderberg. The ship left Rotterdam on 5 November 1984. [end recording]

Armscor To Market New Antiaircraft Gun

MB1311161291 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1544 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] Pretoria Nov 13 SAPA—Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] is to release the ZA-35 self-propelled anti-aircraft gun [SPAAG], a new air defence system, onto the international market, Armscor Chairman Mr Johan van Vuuren announced on Wednesday.

According to an Armscor statement, the ZA-35 SPAAG comprises a 35mm rapid-fire gun of new design which is mounted on a Rooikat [Red Cat] armoured car and has its own radar for target detection and acquisition.

Target tracking is done by means of a stabilised electro-optical sight which uses a high resolution TV camera as its main sensor.

There is also an infra-red camera for night use, as well as a laser rangefinder.

"All the systems were designed and developed locally," said Mr van Vuuren.

He said if international reaction to the gun vehicle was favourable it would be complemented by a missile vehicle, which would be equipped with a new high performance anti-aircraft missile.

"This system will provide cover against attacks from aircraft that are too high for the 35mm guns," said Mr van Vuuren.

Police Urge Greater Control of Firearms Ownership

MB0711195291 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Nov 91 p 6

[Report by Helen Grange and Bronwyn Wilkinson: "Police Stress Need To Control Issue of Guns"]

[Text] Many more than 2.5 million registered firearms have been sold in South Africa—with almost 102,000 people owning between five and 12 firearms each, according to the latest police statistics on firearms.

As opposition mounts to the introduction of a new Arms and Ammunition Amendment Act—aimed at restricting the ownership and use of firearms—police have reiterated that the proliferation of firearms "must be controlled."

This week, the SA [South African] Gun Owners Association (SAGA) joined the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement; AWB] in protest against the proposed law, charging that police had rejected up to 85 percent of firearms licence applications in the last year.

SAGA chairman John Walsh said police had been enforcing clauses of the proposed Bill before they were published for comment last month.

Guidelines had been circulated to police dealing with firearm applications. The document made it clear that once a person had a firearm in a particular category (self defence, hunting or sport), it was extremely difficult to obtain another weapon in the same category.

Police legal adviser Captain Leon Kellerman acknowledged that the document existed, and that another, more legally correct set of guidelines had been drawn up and circulated.

"Our view is that owning a firearm is not an entrenched right. There must be some control over the number of firearms possessed by one person. The guidelines simply stipulate that a proper motivation for owning another firearm of the same category must accompany the application to be considered by the Commissioner of Police."

He said a clause stipulating that applications for more than 12 firearms could only be approved by the Minister of Police would be dropped.

Mr. Walsh said that a competent, law-abiding citizen should not have to convince the Police Commissioner of reasons for wanting a firearm over and above lawful reasons.

He said SAGA objected to internal police guidelines because they were creating more restrictions than the proposed law itself.

—Police statistics show that, up to October 18, there were 1.3 million registered firearm owners. More than 750,000 had one firearm each; 248,108 had two each; 120,145 had three each and 67,192 had four each.

'Specialised' Unrest Police Force To Be Formed

MB0811114491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1015 GMT 8 Nov 91

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Pretoria Nov 8 SAPA—A highly trained and specialised police force is to be established, with a specific task of stabilising and controlling political unrest, the minister of law and order, Mr Hernus Kriel announced on Friday.

He told the Transvaal National Party Congress that he and the state president, Mr F W de Klerk had decided to take congress into its confidence and reveal current planning to deal with the unrest situation.

"We have a problem in the SAP [South African Police]," he said. "A man in a blue uniform must control political unrest as well as crime, and it doesn't work."

"That is why we believe there has to be a parting of the ways," he said.

The new highly-mobile unit of 17500 men under a lieutenant general, will form a fifth division of the SAP called Internal Stability.

It will have its own distinctive uniform with its own specially equipped vehicles and would be "selected highly-trained people."

They would also be equipped with the most modern technology and would be stationed in the high frequency unrest areas, Mr Kriel said.

Further details would be announced as implementation progressed.

He described the new force as being committed to impartiality and respectful treatment of all citizens but he warned: "This force may never be crippled to the point where the SAP is scared to act against unrest."

"I make no plea for maximum force but the police must have the right when all else fails, to use force to protect life and property."

On the question of nation-building he said it was an impossible task while protest actions continued which led to violence and death and for as long as para-military organisations such as MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing] and the Nazi-like AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and WEN [Victory] Kommandos existed.

Buthelezi Visit to European Parliament

WA1511131991

For reportage on the visit by Mangosuthu Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha Freedom Party and chief minister of KwaZulu, to the European Parliament in Brussels, please see the International Affairs section of the 15 November West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

*** Muslim Community Feels Targeted by Security**

92AF0100B Cape Town MUSLIM VIEWS in English
Sep 91 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Ayesha Allie by Shafiq Morton]

[Excerpt] While the townships reel under sporadic, ruthless attacks by a mysterious "Third Force"—whose modus operandi has similarities to Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in Mocambique—the South African Muslim community has apparently been under an "intelligence siege" by the State.

This is the conclusion drawn after an investigation by MUSLIM VIEWS after a mysterious pamphlet issued by the Congress of Muslim Youth (Athlone) appeared at certain masajids after jumu'ah. The pamphlet, which slandered the Muslim Judicial Council [MJC], dragged up every dirty issue in the community from the moon issue to alleging that members of the Halaal Trust were a bunch of "thieves."

Other issues that the inflammatory document focused on were the MJC calling Islamic Council of SA's [Republic of South Africa's] Shaikh Najaar murtad (this did not happen), the thirteen year old "haraam beef" controversy that caused the MJC-Shura split, the Qibla question and politically, accused the MJC of "evil and corruption."

Extensive enquiries as to who the Congress of Muslim Youth was drew blanks.

Further investigation led to certain sources claiming that the State had in no way backed down on intelligence

gathering in the Muslim community. Since de Klerk's unbanning of organizations that Muslims traditionally associated themselves with, intelligence gathering—if anything—had increased.

These sources also alleged that the State's network of Muslim informers (well-established since the days of Imaam Haroon) in various masajids around the country was still functioning well. Major masajids had informers who were rewarded for their services.

The same sources pointed out to a specific State intelligence location that was responsible for the local Ummah. Here, it was claimed, pamphlets would be issued and controversies exploited.

Divisive questions in the community that had experienced intelligence "interest" were the Qibla crisis, the Ahmadi case and the Hilaal (moon) issue.

Keep Muslims Divided

The sources stated that the intelligence policy was quite simple: keep the Muslims divided amongst themselves and divorce their energies from da'wah, national issues and particularly unity.

Unity, in fact, was something that certain elements in the State certainly didn't want. They pointed to the timing of the above-mentioned pamphlet and recent initiatives by the MJC to foster unity in the western Cape.

Closer reading of the pamphlet by various experts soon established a catalogue of discrepancies and stylistic expressions that would not ordinarily have been made by Muslims.

"It seems as if a third party has written a document based on information given to him by others. The writer shows little understanding of the actual issues in the community or Islamic terminology," said one. [passage omitted]

Surprise

Muslim organizations did not express surprise when confronted with the fact that they could be infiltrated by agents of the State. ICOSA's [Islamic Council of South Africa's] Shaikh Najaar said that Muslim organizations had always been infiltrated.

"This has been from the time of the late Imaam Haroon. Whatever he dealt with secretly, the Security Branch knew about.

Even in Makkah they knew what he had discussed. It just goes to show that those close to him were spying for the State.

"When the government declared District Six a white area we held an urgent meeting on the issue. Sergeant Spyker van Wyk told us what we had discussed.

"The tactic of the Security Branch has changed from using the stick to that of honey to attract informers.

Every organization the government raises concern about they will take action against.

"A few years ago some white women embraced Islam and joined ICOSA. It was discovered that they were actually spies. Islam is a threat to the west, politically and as a religion."

Shaikh Nazeem, president of the MJC stated that whenever his organization campaigned on the unity trail—as was currently happening now—pamphlets slandering the MJC would appear. He felt that the controversial Ahmadi issue would definitely have interested the State.

Tahir Sitoto of the Muslim Youth Movement said that it was difficult to dispute that organizations were infiltrated. "This is in the light of Muslim organizations not being able to unite and speak with unity against violence in this country.

"There are so many conservative elements in these organizations who may be at the services of the infiltrators."

Call of Islam member Nazeem Hendricks said it was not difficult to say directly that Muslim organizations were infiltrated by State agents. He mentioned the example of photographer Gregory (Ashraf) Flatt who embraced Islam and was a member of the Call of Islam from 1987-9.

Infiltration Possibility

"People should always work from the premise that there is a possibility for organizations to be infiltrated. I do not think that Muslim organizations are important enough to the State to be highly infiltrated.

"Islam in South Africa did not play the role of threatening the State. The sparks of 1985 did, however, develop a further interest in Islam, especially the Cape. Islam in this country is too fragmented and disorganized and the State is always eager to get its foothold in Muslim organizations, for example, as in the Egyptian issue."

* Drought Devastates Eastern Cape Wool Industry

92AF0100A Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS
in English 5 Oct 91 p 18

[Article by Pat Candido and Leon Muller]

[Text] The Eastern Cape, once the center of the country's rich wool and mohair industry, is turning into a dust-bowl.

It has become a disaster area where man and beast struggle to survive.

In an area stretching from the Gamtoos Valley through the southern Karoo and up to Tarkastad, farmers are reaping a bitter harvest as the worst drought in memory ravages the parched earth, eroding the earth and hope for the future.

They have become accustomed to the creak of windmills, spirals of dust blowing across the barren land and the carcasses of dead animals strewn across the veld.

Many farmers and their staff are living on handouts as they watch the clear skies and pray for rain, the only thing that can save them from bankruptcy and disaster.

Gifts of cash, groceries and fodder have been streaming in to help more than 400,000 people.

Relief convoys bringing fodder from the Free State and Natal have become a familiar sight. Much of it came from areas since devastated by fire and donating farmers are now also without grazing.

Relief funds have been established and only gifts like the R[ands]200,000 in cash from a Cape fruit company, R80,000 from farmers in Natal and donations from church groups give many the will to survive.

The Port Elizabeth City Council has established an emergency drought relief fund and another is run by the Christelike Maatskaplike Raad and Steytlerville.

But there is a widespread feeling that the government has done little to aid farmers who are battling not only the drought but also high interest rates coupled with a falling meat, wool and mohair market.

There is no government assistance for properties smaller than 600ha, which are often the worst hit.

Many farmers have reduced their stock by a third to qualify for relief measures and some have made use of a government drilling project to search for water.

One farmer had six boreholes sunk, but only one yielded enough to water his stock. Others found none. There is no energy to plan for the future and it is simply a matter of getting through each day.

Many empty farmhouses bear testimony to the desperation of those who have simply locked up and gone. Often

it is the women who remain on the farm while their husbands work elsewhere, a severe disruption of family life.

Most are keenly aware of the responsibility they have to farmworkers and are doing everything possible to make sure they at least have enough to eat.

Mrs Anne-Marie Craven, daughter-in-law of rugby boss Dr Danie Craven, was deciding which piece of beautiful furniture, much of which has been in the family for five generations, she should take with her.

The family is moving to Uitenhage to be near her husband, Dr George Craven, who works in Port Elizabeth.

She does not know if they will return to live on the farm permanently. But she will check on the last of the Angora goats and her geese from which she plucks down for use in a home industry.

A farmer who had 3,000 Angora goats now has 50.

Then there is the ripple effect. Farmers who have been forced to cut back drastically have no money for new cars, trucks, clothes and non-essentials. Women are making their family's clothes.

Itinerant shearers are destitute because of the sharp drop in the number of animals. Schools have closed, hotels are feeling the pinch and some towns like Steytlerville and Jansenville can no longer afford to support a dominee.

But it is not all despair. Dr Craven, chairman of Restore Our Endangered Platteland (Roep) feels that some good has come out of it all. There is a feeling of solidarity and understanding.

But above all, people have been forced to diversify and to look at other forms of industry. Some farmers have started cottage industries.

In the meantime it is hope, faith and sheer determination to survive that is keeping the Eastern Cape platteland alive.

Angola

FAPLA Forces 'Ready for Combat' in Cabinda

MB1411073391 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, chief of the general staff in Luanda, has ordered more than 10,000 FAPLA soldiers in Cabinda Province to be ready for combat.

(Baquisse), a Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, correspondent in Cabinda, reports that all government forces in that province have taken up positions around economic and other strategic targets. A bloody battle could erupt in Cabinda Province at any moment.

There are also reports that Tando Zinze-based FAPLA soldiers were killed when they fought demonstrators at (Alibeza), a nearby village, on 10 November.

UNITA Criticizes 'Unilateral Moves'

MB1511064791 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, is to call a special Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, session to discuss the Cabinda Province issue.

Felix Miranda, the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, correspondent in Luanda, learned this from UNITA officials within the CCPM.

Meanwhile, UNITA has deplored the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA's, unilateral moves and thoughtlessness in its attempts to resolve the Cabinda issue, which has already cost dozens of lives and seriously wounded many people.

UNITA regards the Cabinda issue as particularly delicate. It believes the Cabinda issue must be resolved through democratic consultation within the legally accepted Angolan territory. Senior UNITA officials have condemned President dos Santos' decision to place the resolution of the problem in Portugal's hands.

UNITA Information Minister Dr. Jorge Valentim has demanded that the letter [as heard] be made public so that the people can express their opinion of it. Dr. Valentim also noted that the (?MPLA's) stand contravened the spirit and the letter of the Angolan peace accords. UNITA has criticized the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for sending more than 10,000 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, soldiers to Cabinda Province to crush popular unrest there.

UNITA advises that all Angolan problems be resolved through dialogue.

New Armed Forces Supreme Command Sworn In

MB1411200391 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Report on statements by General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalú, head of the government delegation to the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, and Engineer Salupeto Pena, head of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola, UNITA, delegation to the CCPM, at the swearing-in ceremony of the supreme command of the Angolan Armed Forces in Huambo city on 14 November—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces already have a supreme command. Joao de Matos, former commander of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] ground forces, and General Abilio Camalata Numa, former FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] commander for UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] northern front, were sworn in today. The ceremony was attended by senior political and church officials, and diplomats.

Gen. Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalú, head of the government delegation to the CCPM [Joint Political and Military Commission], said that this was a historic occasion in the irreversible march toward democratization in Angola.

[Ndalú] "Today, as we swore in the supreme command of the Angolan Armed Forces, we have taken yet another important and fundamental step in the consolidation of the Angolan peace process. With the end of the war that has shaken our country, we begin the equally complex process of creating the Angolan Armed Forces. The latter will (?be responsible) for the defense and upholding of independence and territorial integrity."

Gen. Ndalú also discussed some of the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Bicesse accords:

[Ndalú] "Despite all of the efforts that have been made, namely the drafting and approval of guidelines on the formation of the Angolan Armed Forces, the deployment of Portuguese, French, and British instructors in Huambo, and the (?creation) of the officer and instructor corps (?which will form part of the) supreme command of the Angolan Armed Forces, there are still difficulties likely to delay the consolidation of peace and [words indistinct]."

"Whereas we believe that it is indispensable and advisable, we would like to make it known that there are still activities [words indistinct] against the authority and [words indistinct] of the Angolan state, and who still have a negative influence on the proceedings of the CCPM. This could even (?hinder) the role of the government delegation within the CCPM."

Gen. Ndalú also urged the government and UNITA to make efforts to permit the full adherence to the accords signed in Portugal.

[Ndalu] "All the Angolan people are watching us. They ardently hope that peace in Angola is irreversible. All of our actions should therefore contribute to the consolidation of peace and permit the political, economic, and social development of our country."

Apart from endorsing Gen. Ndalu's statements, Engineer Salupeto Pena, head of UNITA's delegation to the CCPM, outlined the main tasks to be carried out by the new Angolan Armed Forces:

[Pena] "Five months after the signing of the Angolan peace accords, we must accept the fact that the sides are willing to uphold peace in line with the profound aspirations of all the Angolan people."

"The confinement of troops is about to be completed [words indistinct] the organization and training of the new and nonpartisan armed forces. The latter will guarantee national independence, ensure territorial integrity from Cabinda to Cunene, guarantee the activities of the democratic institutions [words indistinct] the country's fundamental tasks, contribute to the development of the moral and material capacities of Angolans, and uphold the freedom and security of the people, as well as protect the property of the people and their national heritage."

Eng. Salupeto Pena also dealt with the role of Generals Joao de Matos and Abilio Camalata Numa in the creation of the Angolan Armed Forces.

[Pena] "Your Excellencies, now that you have been sworn in, your first task will be the creation of the structures of the Angolan Armed Forces. The responsibilities that the nation has entrusted to you [words indistinct] a close relationship between the development and modernization of the country, as well as national defense. In this context [words indistinct] is what should guide you in the search for peace, thereby assisting the CCPM to play its role and to find the necessary solution to end disputes in any part of the country without the need to establish partisan parties."

Further on FAPLA Commanders

*MB1511071491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Nov 91*

[Report on speeches by Generals Joao de Matos and Abilio Camalata Numa on the occasion of their swearing in as supreme commanders of the Angolan Armed Forces in Huambo city on 14 November—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] [Matos] "This solemn ceremony is nothing but the beginning of a new era in the life of the Angolan people. After 30 years of war for their independence, sovereignty, and (?integrity) [words indistinct] the building of a just, democratic, and [words indistinct] society which upholds the rights of all Angolan citizens."

"The Angolan Armed Forces will have the enormous task of guaranteeing the stability and integrity of Angola through

the fight against tribalism, regionalism, racism, and all the other things likely to divide the Angolan people."

Gen. Matos underlined the role of the Armed Forces in upholding territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

[Matos] "In order to have a sole and indivisible Angola, the Angolan Armed Forces must be militarily capable (?and with) a highly trained, disciplined, and organized personnel equipped with weaponry and technology capable of facing the demands posed by the sacred duty of defending our territorial integrity and the dignity of the Angolan people."

"On this solemn occasion we cannot but recall all those who courageously shed their blood and gave their lives to make this ceremony possible. We express our greatest esteem and admiration for them. In view of what they have done, we urge all those who in the future will be called up by the Angolan Armed Forces to adopt an independent and dignified stand as required by the fulfillment of (?their duty)."

For his part, Gen. Abilio Numa said that the armed forces must be the foundations of an Angola based on democracy, peace, and social justice.

[Numa] "The foundations of a future based on progress, justice, and social well-being include tolerance, the dignity of leaders, and the latter's sensibility to and respect for the values of [words indistinct] of men, a guarantee to life, an end to despair, and the establishment of hope so that respect for individual and political rights may be respected."

"We represent the guarantees of all Angolans [words indistinct] as soldiers of the future Angolan Armed Forces, I take this opportunity to reiterate that I will abide by the laws and constitutional legitimacy [words indistinct] the democratic game accepted by all Angolan political forces."

Gen. Abilio Numa said that the Angolan Armed Forces should be the basis for progress in the country, and that their members should be outstanding combatants in the fight to end armed disputes.

[Numa] "I take this opportunity to state that the future Angolan Armed Forces [words indistinct] the reconstruction of the country and the latter's varied progress. I [words indistinct] the idea of the Angolan Armed Forces where man gains personality based on humanism, peace, justice, and progress. The role of the armed forces should be to fight for world disarmament and an end to war."

Gen. Numa said he was optimistic about the future of Angola and [words indistinct].

[Numa] "Finally, I would like to tell your excellencies that I deliberately decided not to wear the uniform that I had been wearing for the past 16 years [words indistinct] the hope that our people have for peace and [words indistinct]."

Madagascar

Accord Set on Establishing Provisional Government

EA3110154091 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar
Network in Malagasy 1600 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Joint communique on the establishment of a provisional transitional state leading to the Third Republic, issued in Antananarivo on 29 October]

[Excerpt] Madagascar, Provisional Transitional State, Basic Text establishing the Provisional Transitional State leading to the Third Republic:

Due to the special events which occurred in Madagascar [words indistinct] to establish a legal framework taking into account and implementing the people's desire for change, Guy Razanamasy, prime minister of the Malagasy Democratic Republic, and Albert Zafy, head of the active forces government, on behalf of the whole Malagasy people jointly have made the following decision.

Article 1. A provisional state is established in Madagascar whose duration will be a maximum of 18 months. It will ensure the transition to the Third Republic. Here are the institutions during that period: the Higher Authority for the Transition to the Third Republic; the Committee for the Rehabilitation [word indistinct] National Unity; the Joint Transitional and National Union Government. The Provisional Transitional State is single, indivisible, and Republican.

Article 2. The armed forces and the gendarmerie ensure the protection of the legality of the republican leadership, and also the protection of the institutions of the Provisional Transitional State.

Article 3. The National Council of Churches in Madagascar is given the responsibility and duty of convening a gathering within (?three) clear days at which all national public forces [words indistinct] the establishment of the institutions of the provisional transitional government in accordance with the framework outlined in the agreement which [word indistinct] the present basic text.

Article 4. There will be a new constitution on which the Third Republic will be founded. It will be submitted for the approval of the people. A referendum on this will be organized before the end of the month of December 1991.

Decided upon in Antananarivo on 29 October 1991 by Albert Zafy, the head of the active forces government, and Guy Razanamasy, prime minister of the Malagasy Democratic Republic. [passage omitted]

Opposition Leader Zafy Said To Refuse Office

AB1311175391 Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT
13 Nov 91

[Text] Antananarivo, Nov 13 (AFP)—Madagascar's Prime Minister Guy Razanamasy named a new government on Wednesday with some portfolios assigned to the opposition, but chief opposition leader Albert Zafy refused to accept office.

Zafy was supposed to head a transitional authority to govern the island for up to 18 months, under an agreement reached between his 16-party coalition and the government at the end of October. Zafy objected however that President Didier Ratsiraka, the target of six months of mass protests demanding his departure after 16 years in power, would remain commander of the armed forces.

The Movement for Proletarian Power (MFM), which broke with Zafy's coalition in July over the issue of an "alternative" government he had formed, got three ministries in the new 25-member team.

The new post of deputy premier went to lawyer Francisque Ravony, the MFM treasurer who resigned from the alternative government. Other MFM office-holders are Gerard Rabevohitra at finance and Jacques Vestalys at public instruction, as education has been renamed.

Ravony's main brief as deputy to Razanamasy will be to organise decentralisation of the administration.

MFM leader Manandafy Rakotonirina was meanwhile named co-chairman of a 131-member committee for economic and social recovery, along with veteran politician Richard Andriamaranjato, a Protestant pastor in charge of the opposition coalition's policy department. The latter was absent in France when the new government was presented here.

Ratsiraka's former governing majority has only one minister, Arsene Ratsifehera at industry.

Mozambique

Renamo's Domingos Skeptical About Peace Accord

MB1511112391 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] Raul Domingos, head of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, delegation to the Rome peace talks, has said he is happy with the signing of Protocol Two, but he expressed some skepticism concerning the possibility of a general cease-fire accord before Christmas.

In an interview with Portugal's LUSA news agency in Rome, Raul Domingos said there was very little time and far too many points that feature on the talks' agenda which have not yet been discussed.

LUSA reports that the end of the proceedings of the eighth round of talks was not officially announced. The talks are expected to resume in the Italian capital on 10 December.

LUSA also reports that the Renamo delegation to the peace talks is scheduled to return to the Renamo headquarters in Gorongosa tomorrow.

Renamo's Dhlakama Discusses Vatican Visit, War

MB1211080491 London BBC World Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Interview from the "Network Africa" program with Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, in Rome by BBC correspondent Jim Sack on 11 November—recorded]

[Text] With peace talks between the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government and rebels of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] making slow progress, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, the Renamo leader, continues his tour of Europe, seeking support for his (?movement), but while the Renamo leader is in Europe, the rebel offensive continues in Mozambique, the latest being an attack on Beira International Airport over the weekend.

Mr. Dhlakama had hoped to meet the pope yesterday in Rome but was received instead by one of the pope's officials. Jim Sack called up Mr. Dhlakama in Rome last night and asked him first whether he was disappointed that the pope had not received him in person.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] No, no, no. You know, the objective was not to meet the pope. It was just to visit the Vatican, but I am very happy because I met [name indistinct]. This man is like the vice minister of foreign affairs for state Vatican. [sentence as heard]

[Sack] You are on a diplomatic tour at the moment to promote Renamo's commitment to the peace process, but on Sunday [10 November] Renamo forces attacked Beira airport. Are people going to take Renamo seriously when you are talking peace abroad and waging war at home?

[Dhlakama] Well, you must understand that up to now we did not cease fire in the whole Mozambique. Even Frelimo soldiers, Zimbabwean soldiers, they still attack also our place, our people, civilians that live in the (?corridor) controlled by Renamo and they continuing to attack our base. If our soldiers attack airport of Beira [words indistinct] continuing the war because up to now we did not cease fire in Mozambique.

[Sack] Was Beira not part of the cease-fire corridor at the time?

[Dhlakama] Well, you know [words indistinct] up to now no any incident from Renamo. I give order my soldiers to cease fire complete in along of corridor of Beira. [sentence as heard]

[Sack] There have been so many rounds of the peace talks so far. What are the sticking points in the present round in Rome at the moment?

[Dhlakama] Well, both sides, Renamo and Frelimo, in this moment they are [word indistinct] discuss about principles for party law. I think that it is the very (?first) attempt to signing this principle for party law.

[Sack] The Frelimo government has proposed for some time to have free elections. Why are Renamo still fighting? What is there still to fight for?

[Dhlakama] It is not Renamo that is still fighting. It is both sides; Frelimo also is still fighting. Well, we are in negotiation. Yes, we know that Frelimo accept election, but to go to election we must sign some principles for democracy. [end recording]

Renamo Commentary Says State Avoids Peace

MB1411063891 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Station commentary: "Frelimo's Lack of Seriousness at the Rome Peace Talks"]

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, wants the Mozambican people to enjoy real freedom, democracy, justice, and human rights. The Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, is complicating the Mozambican peace process [words indistinct] it is showing a lack of seriousness at (?the negotiating table) [words indistinct] because it wants to stay in power for life and it is doing everything to achieve that aim.

The Mozambican people have been fighting Marxist dictatorship in their country for the last 15 years. The Mozambican people's clear aims are freedom, democracy, justice, and the observance of human rights. In order for that to happen, free and democratic elections must be held in a just manner in Mozambique. The people must be able to vote freely for the political system they want to see established in the country.

Frelimo has made serious governance errors and it is trying to denigrate Renamo's real image. In doing so, Frelimo is going against the Mozambican people's aims and telling lies about Renamo. These ploys have misled the international community, which supports Frelimo's antidemocratic aspirations. Joaquim Chissano has been telling the Mozambican people that he is doing everything Renamo has demanded and asks why Renamo does not stop fighting and join Frelimo.

Meanwhile, we are the ones who do not understand why Chissano used to say that Renamo did not have a political orientation or, better still, a political ideology. According to him, Renamo was simply a murderous and destructive military machine. Now we ask: Where has Renamo's ideology been all this time, seeing that it has forced Frelimo to engage in so-called reform?

Frelimo swore that it would not talk with people who [words indistinct] but it ended up agreeing to establish [words indistinct] Frelimo's insignificant so-called reform, which it alleges to be carrying out to satisfy the people's desire, is the result of Renamo's armed pressure. Renamo had to resort to weapons because in the past Frelimo rejected the people's peaceful demands.

Zimbabwean Defense Minister on Troops' Presence

MB1211081591 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Zimbabwean Defense Minister Richard Hove has defended the presence of his country's troops in Mozambique, adding they are needed to protect Zimbabwe's economic interests. Speaking at a military base near Harare, Richard Hove said that the Mozambique-based Zimbabwean soldiers have shown responsibility and dedication, despite criticism from people inside and outside Zimbabwe.

EEC Suspends Food Aid Due to Irregularities

MB1411190291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] A total of 12,000 tonnes of [word indistinct] scheduled to arrive in Mozambique between August and September 1991, has been frozen. Radio Mozambique learned today from a French cooperation source in Maputo that the freezing has been due to Mozambique's failure to account for the sale of the donations in the past few years under the terms of an agreement signed with the EEC.

Meanwhile, Deputy Trade Minister Antonio Munguambe has told Radio Mozambique that the EEC has demanded that an auditing exercise be carried out to ascertain how the food aid was utilized.

The EEC believes that part of the food aid was earmarked for the Defense and Security Forces. EEC food aid for the next few years will depend on the outcome of the auditing operation scheduled to be carried out this year.

EEC's skepticism arises from the absence of an account on how food aid granted since 1987 has been utilized. The source did not disclose the full value of the food aid, but unofficial sources say it is worth more than 70 billion meticals.

Munguambe said, quote, neither the donors nor the [words indistinct] through the Finance Ministry felt the need to produce details of amounts involved [passage indistinct].

Namibia

Assembly To Probe Parties' Foreign Funding

MB1211071991 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0631 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Windhoek Nov 12 SAPA—The Namibian National Assembly is to appoint a select committee to investigate external funding to political parties, Nambc [Namibian

Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. Namibia National Front leader and Deputy Justice Minister Mr Vekuii Rukoro on Monday [11 November] tabled an amendment to an earlier motion by Prime Minister Hage Geingob on financial support to political parties.

Earlier this year South Africa admitted funding parties opposed to the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) during the 1989 United Nations-sponsored election prior to Namibia's independence from South Africa.

In his motivation, Prime Minister Hage Geingob said there was nothing to stop the South African Government from attempting to sabotage future Namibian elections. He stressed there was a clear distinction between sums of money received from South Africa and those from other governments, as South Africa had been Namibia's enemy. Accusing South Africa of gross misconduct, Mr Geingob said Namibia's electoral and democratic process had been compromised.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba, who had headed SWAPO's election campaign, said that SWAPO had not received any money or material assistance from South Africa since its inception.

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] leader Mr Dirk Mudge, whose party was funded by South Africa, said the motion had been introduced to discredit the opposition and stop external funding so that it would not gain victory in the forthcoming local and regional elections. Mr Mudge said although socialist and communist countries had supported SWAPO in the election it did not mean the party had turned communist. In the same way, no pre-conditions had been attached to South African funding for parties during the elections.

Mr Mudge said not certain but all opposition parties in the assembly had received South African money. The DTA would no longer receive money from the South African Government. He said the opposition parties would not have been able to participate in the elections without South Africa's help. Had the opposition parties been denied that right, SWAPO would have established a one-party state, Mr Mudge said.

Zambia

Foreign Minister: S. African, Israeli Ties Set

MB1411165691 Dakar PANA in English 1608 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Lusaka, 14 Nov (ZANA/PANA)—Zambia will soon open diplomatic relations with South Africa, beginning with a trade mission, Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga announced Wednesday.

Addressing foreign affairs staff in the ministry, Mwaanga also said Zambia will reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel on nonresidential basis.

He told the meeting that a number of measures will be taken including the closure and reduction of some missions abroad, reducing staff at the ministry headquarters which, he said, (?was too heavy).

He said some [words indistinct] high commissioners in Zambia's 29 missions recently recalled will be retired or redeployed in the civil service.

Mwaanga noted that the exercise was in line with the new government's foreign policy which places emphasis on economic representation.

The minister also said the government of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) was committed to the (?relaxation) of a career foreign service.

He said appointments in the service will be on merit regardless of gender or other considerations, while training would prepare officers for [words indistinct] country's missions.

Kaunda Discusses Presidential Election Defeat

*MB1111202491 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 11 Nov 91*

[Telephone interview with former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda by John Mukela in the "Focus on Africa" program in Lusaka; date not given.—recorded]

[Text] It's just over a week since the swearing in of President Frederick Chiluba after his overwhelming victory in Zambia's president and general elections, which saw the Movement for Multiparty Democracy triumph over the former ruling party, UNIP [United National Independence Party].

Immediately after the election results former President Kenneth Kaunda, who also heads UNIP, left the capital, Lusaka. There have been calls from some UNIP members for his resignation as party president. Dr. Kaunda has quietly slipped back into Lusaka from his brief holiday, and on the line John Mukela asked him what went wrong:

[Begin recording] [Kaunda] Well, up to now what we have said is that we concede defeat, but we are still asking certain questions not because we want this government to fall, but because we want to strengthen our democracy.

[Mukela] Now, what questions, Dr. Kaunda, are you asking?

[Kaunda] We are asking such questions as why our mothers, our women did not vote as their registered numbers. We are asking such questions as the uniformity of the results. Now, these questions will take some time to dig into. And so we are saying the government carries on, and when we have investigated, and possibly found the answers we will let everybody know.

[Mukela] You are implying that the elections were, therefore, not free and fair?

[Kaunda] No. I have said nothing of the sort. I am saying there are questions which must be answered.

[Mukela] Now, Dr. Kaunda, do you think that your continued presidency of the party, UNIP, went a long way in your defeat?

[Kaunda] I do not think so at all.

[Mukela] There have been [pause] your party supporters who have said that had you left the presidency for somebody else perhaps UNIP would have had a fairer or a better chance at winning the elections.

[Kaunda] I only know of two members of UNIP who have said that. That is, Mr. Kavindele and Mr. Martin Mwanga. That's all.

[Mukela] Now, how are you mopping up your party machinery now that things have turned out the way they have?

[Kaunda] Well, we are, as I keep saying, John, we are democrats through and through. We are reorganizing the party, and it may take us a month or so before we place people in position, and we hope by that time to be ready to go flat out to mobilize the people in favor of UNIP.

[Mukela] Now, on a personal level, how are you yourself adjusting after 27 years in the hot seat to being an ordinary man?

[Kaunda] I have always been an ordinary man. I have always been an ordinary man, John. So, I have no difficulty at all in leaving State House, and still continue to be myself. I have always been myself.

[Mukela] But are you not missing being head of state?

[Kaunda] [Laughs] Missing being head of state? No, John. Understand my philosophy: I went there to serve, and conditions which [words indistinct] have changed. That is [words indistinct]. I accept that.

[Mukela] Now, you also have obviously learned something from this debacle. What lessons would you pass on to those of your fellow heads of state who are still in power today?

[Kaunda] Nothing at all. I have no lessons to pass on to other heads of state. If they think they have something to learn from our experiences, they are free people to do so, to come here, free people [words indistinct]. Otherwise, I cannot claim to have any lessons for any head of state at all, dear John.

[Mukela] Do you have any regrets, Dr. Kaunda?

[Kaunda] Regrets, no. I only have to thank God and the people of Zambia for having given me the opportunity to serve in such a [words indistinct] post. [end recording]

Liberia

Interim President Notes Commitment to Elections

AB1211174091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Interim President Amos Sawyer has reiterated his total commitment to every prescription of the recently signed Yamoussoukro IV Accord, especially the holding of general elections in Liberia within a six-month period beginning this November. According to Dr. Sawyer, he will not stay in office one day more than necessary, adding he is not interested in delaying the process of holding free and fair elections in Liberia. The LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, LINA, says Dr. Sawyer made the statement yesterday in Monrovia during a press conference to clarify news reports published in the Friday 8 November edition of THE EYE newspaper which quoted him as saying that it would be impossible to hold general elections in Liberia within six months.

President Sawyer said that the news report was totally unfounded and informed the journalists that every effort was being made by the interim government to ensure that the elections were held as scheduled. The president said with efforts being exerted by the interim government, the office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees has assured that it will provide funds from its contingency budget to begin repatriating and resettling Liberians once all roads in the country are reopened. He said with these developments he had no doubts that general elections will be held in Liberia on time, considering the expressed commitment of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia to the Yamoussoukro IV Accord.

In another development, the Liberian chief executive says he continues to have respect for the Interim Legislative Assembly, the ILA, and would like to see that body institutionalized for the benefit of the Liberian people. He pointed out that for nearly two decades he has worked to promote democratic principles in Liberia and will therefore not undo those things for which he had advocated in the past. President Sawyer made the statement yesterday in Monrovia at a press conference of local and foreign journalists.

Answering journalists' questions regarding the ILA's rejection of Dr. Byron Tarr as finance minister, President Sawyer said that the interim government has no intention to, as he called, bully the ILA, but pointed out that in a democracy there is always room for honest disagreement. He said his disagreement with the decision of the ILA is in no way intended to demean that honorable body but that this was an exercise in democracy, the first of its kind in the country in recent times.

The president said the whole exercise and the participation of the public through the press was a healthy sign and a new day in the democratic scheme.

Niger

Saibou, Cheiffou Comment at End of Conference

AB0611091091 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1900 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Excerpts] The lead story in this newscast, which is devoted essentially to domestic news, is the end this afternoon of the sovereign National Conference at the Sports Complex. This conference, which lasted more than 82 days, enabled delegates to examine all the political, economic, and sociocultural problems of our country. Several resolutions were passed and recommendations were made defining the functions of the transitional prime minister for which several organs were put in place, including the High Council of the Republic [HCR]. The prime minister and the Supreme Court president were also elected. The closing ceremony was presided over by Professor Andre Salifou, chairman of the National Conference and HCR.

Speaking on this occasion, General Ali Saibou, president of the Republic, after reiterating his compliments to the presidium of the National Conference, to the prime minister, to members of the HCR, and to all the delegates, stressed that in light of the complex problems that we face, we must place the supreme interest of the nation above everything else:

[Begin Saibou recording] Honorable delegates: In the face of the complex problems that engaged your attention and which demanded an immediate, clear-cut, and realistic response, you have been able to put forward the solutions that you consider best in a solid program within a given time, though they may not have an easy framework for implementation. You have, at any rate, proved that the men and women of Niger have sufficient potential and maturity to give themselves a fresh start. [passage omitted]

For my part, in accordance with the spirit of the oath which I took before this conference, I will strive within the limits of my prerogatives to maintain with the other transition organs my most flawless collaboration in order to ensure for our country a successful transition. [applause] Certainly, the National Conference, acting in its sovereign capacity, reduced the prerogatives of the president of the Republic, head of state, to something symbolic. It was, undoubtedly, the best interest of the nation that demanded these mechanisms based on consensus. But this is becoming a long-standing tradition and a permanent culture. We in Niger know the value of symbols, that is why, mindful as usual of this best interest, I accept it without resentment or ill-feeling [applause], because a true patriot must always look beyond his own personal interest and consider only the ideals for which he acts. [applause]

In adapting myself to my new role, and by assuming it with loyalty, a complementary spirit, and openness, by remaining above political squabbles—that is, outside parties—I trust that I will make a small contribution to

the great changes required by our country and to the consolidation of our democracy. [applause] I do not want to do or undertake anything that could be construed as an impediment to the process embarked upon and to the implementation of the programs drawn up by this conference. [applause]

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Prime Minister, honorable delegates, the whole world was able to witness our willingness for a change. It was able to appreciate our ability to face our problems squarely, and find useful solutions to them. We, therefore, have every reason to visualize the future with a confidence proportional to the brilliant actions we envisage for our country. In this regard, I count on the trust and patriotism of all the people of Niger, calling on them to actively back and support the actions that will be undertaken by the new authorities of the country. We cannot build any genuine happiness without making sacrifices. Each son and daughter of this country should shoulder fully their responsibility to the state and the nation and to his brothers and sisters of Niger. [end recording]

Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou noted with satisfaction the confidence reposed in him by the delegates in particular, and the Niger people as a whole, by electing him to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the National Conference during the 15-month transition period. Mr. Amadou Cheiffou also called for the maintenance and strengthening of this pact of trust and solidarity by all, and in all aspects of the building of our nation. He also called for hard work and the use of dialogue as a means of finding solutions to all disputes that may crop up. Mr. Amadou Cheiffou recalled that his government would do its utmost to get our country out of the [words indistinct] current situation.

[Begin Cheiffou recording] The situation is dramatic. The country is on the verge of collapse. No indications of growth, let alone development, (?are in sight). The financial deficit is in the neighborhood of 30 billion CFA francs. This deficit threatens to compromise, dramatically, the conclusions of this conference. Fortunately, this year, Niger was not subjected to the whims of erratic rainfall, and this, by God's grace, will minimize the tragic effects of famine which was looming in the horizon. The transition government will leave no stone unturned to recover state property which was unjustly misappropriated. Greater attention will be paid to the deliberations of [words indistinct] which will function with the same rigor and determination.

The ties of confidence and solidarity that we want to establish with the active forces of the nation are incompatible with the irresponsible use of violence and destabilization as we have just witnessed with the recent cowardly attack on Maradi prefecture. This incident, which reminds us all of the precariousness of Niger society since the tragic events of Tchín-Tabaraden last year, should lead the people of Niger to think seriously about the extent of the use of unorthodox methods which could be fatal to our country.

Now is the time for national reconciliation. It is up to all sectors of national life, despite the tense atmosphere of suspicion, to be aware of this, and to engage, in good faith, in frank dialogue devoid of any sense of monetary gain and mischievous calculations. In response to the wave of violence and division fanned by enemies of national entente, I solemnly and sincerely appeal to my compatriots in the northern part of our country, especially those who want to settle problems through arms, for frank and open dialogue, the only path for finding a lasting solution through consensus to problems facing our country. [applause]

I call on them to lay down their arms immediately and to grasp the friendly hands extended to them. I call on them to give priority to dialogue, and to this end, I would like to assure them of my total readiness to examine with their genuine delegates and representatives their problems of concern in order to seek, together, an appropriate solution.

Similarly, I call on our compatriots, particularly herdsmen and farmers, to establish peaceful coexistence among themselves in this land of theirs, which is Niger. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Nigeria

Government Ratifies Lome IV Convention

AB0711071091 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT
6 Nov 91

[Text] Lagos, Nov 6 (AFP)—The Nigerian military government has ratified the Lome-IV Convention under which the West African nation will be able to draw from a grant of about 113 million ECU [European Currency Units] (192 million dollars) to be provided through EC-ACP [African-Caribbean-Pacific] cooperation, a reliable source said here Wednesday.

Under the convention, beside the 113 million ECU grant, Nigeria, which has 16 airports - four of them international - would also be the largest beneficiary of an additional 22 million ECU (37.4 million dollars) to be provided for aeronautical satellite telecommunications project for Central and West African region, the source added.

The project is for the improvement of air traffic safety in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Niger and Nigeria, said the same source.

The delay in ratifying the convention since Nigeria signed the document in December 1989 was due to bureaucracy, said the source.

Most 46 countries which are members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) that have signed the convention in Lome, Togo, on December 15, 1989, have ratified it, the source said. The convention is for a period of 10 years but the financial protocol covers the first five years and is negotiable thereafter, the same source said.

Vice President Warns Parties on 'Irregularities'

AB1311222091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] The Federal Government has drawn the attention of the political parties to areas of irregularities and malpractices which the primaries have brought to the forefront in the political process. The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, made the observation today at a meeting with leaders of the two political parties at Dodan Barracks. He enumerated some of the malpractices as failure of the parties to carry out their accreditation as stipulated in the primaries' guidelines issued by the parties and National Electoral Commission [NEC]. Another was the use of membership list other than the one submitted to NEC. Others are long delays in starting the primaries due to nonavailability of officiating party members; open, blatant, and flagrant threatening; and bribery of voters.

The vice president warned that such irregularities and malpractices of the political process did not augur well for sustenance of democracy in the Third Republic. Admiral Aikhomu stated that the building of democracy must be seen as a joint enterprise of the government, the political parties, and the people. He said that the nation deserves more firmness, uprightness, dedication, and a clearer evidence of willingness and commitment by leaders and rank and file of the two political parties to the objectives and calls of the transition program and democracy.

[In a Lagos-dated item, Paris AFP in English at 2105 GMT on 13 November also reports: "'This country deserves a clearer evidence of willingness and commitment by the leaders and by the rank-and-file of the two political parties to the objectives and course of the transition programme and democracy,' Vice President Augustus Aikhomu said while addressing leaders of the parties. It is the first time this year that the government of President Ibrahim Babangida has openly and officially rebuked leaders and members of the two parties, namely the conservative National Republican Convention and the Liberal Social Democratic Party.

["The military government was 'extremely worried' about the confusion and controversies that have engulfed some parts of the country following the primary elections held by the two parties on October 19 to select candidates for gubernatorial elections on December 14, he said. Some people have been killed, injured or threatened with death while some election cases are still in court in some parts of the country, according to press reports here. Aikhomu said the government noticed some 'irregularities and malpractices' during last month's primaries, reminiscent of the country's first and second republics. Some of the malpractices included use by parties of membership lists other than those submitted to electoral commission, cheating and bribery of voters, doctoring and alterations of results, inflation of votes cast, voting more than once and printing of additional result forms for illegal use, he added. 'These

malpractices of the political process do not augur well for the sustenance of democracy in the Third Republic,' he stated before going into closed-door meeting with the politicians. Government, police and the electoral body have up till now not intervened in these conflicts because they wanted these parties to 'develop confidence and sense of responsibility,' he also said. The meeting was attended by leaders and top officials of the two political parties, head of state security service, the chairman of the national electoral commission and the minister of justice."]

Restrictions on Movement Set During Census

AB1111170891 Paris AFP in English 1613 GMT
11 Nov 91

[Text] Lagos, Nov 11 (AFP) - The Nigerian military government said Monday [11 November] that there would be 12-hours "total restriction" on movement of people on the first two days of a national census this month.

All public places including offices, schools and markets would be shut throughout the full three-day period of the census, scheduled to begin on November 27, the president's office said.

The 12-hour restriction would be in force on the first two days from 0600 GMT to 1800 GMT.

Movement across Nigeria's borders and at its international airports can only take place between 1800 GMT to 0600 GMT on these selected days.

Exempted from the restriction are census officials, security and medical personnel on emergency duties, journalists accredited to cover the census, petroleum production and distribution officials, electricity and telecommunications officials on duty. So are water officials, air traffic control workers, newspaper distributors and vendors.

The military regime is determined to ensure the success of the census, a key step in President Ibrahim Babangida's carefully-controlled transition to civil rule program, which expected to terminate in the military handing over to civilians in the last quarter of next year, an official said.

The last national census conducted in 1973 by the regime of General Yakubu Gowon was annulled in 1975 by the administration of his successor, Gen. Murtala Muhammad because it was "riddled with grave malpractices", the source added.

Although the West African country still uses the 1963 census figure of 56.7 million to plan, Nigeria, the nation with the biggest black population in the Africa, is officially estimated to have about 120 million people.

Census Scheduled for 27-29 Nov*AB1111220091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 11 Nov 91*

[Text] The national census is to be conducted throughout the Federation on Wednesday 27th to Friday 29th of this month. In a statement, the chief press secretary to the vice president, Mr. Nduka Irabor, said there will be total restriction of movement of people on the first two days of the exercise from 7 AM to 7 PM. He said that on the last day of the exercise, enumeration will continue in areas not yet fully covered. Mr. Irabor stated that movements across the borders and international airports could take place only between 7 AM and 7 PM. He advised travel operators, especially airlines, to amend their schedules to ensure compliance.

Mr. Irabor said that public places such as schools, offices, and markets will remain closed during the period of the head count. However, exceptions will be made for some categories of persons on emergency and essential duties. Such persons must have official identity cards of their organizations. They are: security personnel on duty; medical personnel on emergency duties; accredited journalists; newspaper vendors; National Electric Power Authority; Nigerian Telecommunications; water works; and air traffic control personnel. Others are census functionaries and accredited observers; petroleum production and distribution personnel of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company [NNPC], as the NNPC may arrange. The enumeration exercise is for all Nigerians and foreign nationals resident in Nigeria.

Meanwhile, foreign missions in the country have been asked to ensure that their nationals cooperate with the enumerators during the national census. The head of the public affairs of the National Population Commission, Aljahi Ahmed Amid, made this appeal in Lagos. He said that the commission needed the cooperation of foreign nationals resident in the country to ensure a comprehensive and hitch-free head count. Mr. Amid said that some foreign nationals locked their gates to the enumerators during the trial census last March. He reminded the public that it was a violation of the law for anybody to refuse to be counted.

Senegal**Government, Casamance Rebels Form Peace Body***AB1411070591 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[Text] There have been tying up loose ends, and dotting I's and crossing T's in the peace accord between the Senegal Government and rebels who have been active in the remote Casamance Region. Under the mediation of Guinea-Bissau, the two sides have been putting some finishing touches to the deal and to set up a peace commission. From Bissau, Joao Cutinho, telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] The agreement on setting up a peace commission followed two days of talks in Guinea-Bissau between a Senegalese Government delegation, led by President Abdou Diouf's chief of staff, General Doudou Diop, and a delegation from the Movement of Casamance Democratic Forces, the MFDC, led by Mr. Abade Diame Shoule Senghor.

The MFDC has been demanding the secession of the Casamance Region in southern Senegal, and armed clashes between the rebels and the government forces have caused casualties on both sides. But in May the Senegalese Government and the Casamance rebels signed a peace accord in Bissau which called for an immediate cease-fire, withdrawal of government security forces from the region, and the free movement of people and goods.

The new peace commission has been set up to implement that accord. The Casamance rebels were supposed to hand over their arms to the Guinea-Bissau authorities on the 29th of July at a meeting in the village of San Domingo on the border between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau. But the meeting never took place because the Senegalese Government officials and Casamance rebels failed to turn up.

At the end of this week's meeting between the two sides in Bissau, the Guinea-Bissau Government mediator, Mr. Samba Lamine Mane, expressed the hope that the peace commission would deploy as soon as possible to restore peace to the Casamance Region.

Togo**Policemen End Strike After Receiving Assurances***AB1411122591 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1230 GMT 12 Nov 91*

[Text] Policemen have resumed work at the National Security Services, police stations, and even on the major streets of the capital, Lome. After stopping work for 24 hours, policemen actually resumed work this morning. The passport section of the National Security Services reopened with smiling policemen receiving passport applicants who, yesterday, were the main victims of this strike action.

The demand for better salaries, which was the cause of the strike, was not satisfied, but the policemen were given assurances that the transition government would pay special attention to their demands at the appropriate time. According to sources close to Mr. Joseph Koffigoh's transition government, this resumption of dialogue has better chances of finding a final solution to the grievances considering the important role the government seeks to confer on the police force. A major security plan for the city of Lome, including the rehabilitation of the police service is under preparation at the Ministry of Territorial Administration.

The policemen also called for the implementation of their special status which would give them some benefits in view of the particularity of their job. Police sources say money deducted from police salaries could amount to more than 1 billion CFA francs. A first strike action led to the partial payment of the money deducted. Still according to police sources, before the transition period, nearly 500 soldiers were sent to the police force by the former regime without prior negotiations with the Ministries of Civil Service and Finance. Today, these policemen, who are not well paid, are fuelling discontent within the Togolese police service. A quick look into the strike by the police shows that the highest ranking policemen did not take part in the strike.

'Rumbling' Among Police Over Pay

AB1511160791 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 2200 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Excerpts] There is rumbling within the Togo Police. Wage claims are the root cause of this discontent. Indeed, 500 soldiers—who were hurriedly transferred to the police service and who for the past 14 months have neither received pay nor enjoyed any benefits of the service—gnarled today. The rumbling of these 500 policemen hit its peak today. They vociferously demonstrated their dissatisfaction this morning by embarking on a work stoppage, sequestering the inspector general and his deputy—I mean the inspector general of police, of course—blocking the (?roadway) in front of Police Headquarters, and firing shots that are reported to have seriously injured three demonstrators.

What remains obscure in this affair is undoubtedly the manner in which these men were transferred to the

police service. In fact, from the National Training Center of the Togolese Armed Forces where they had, presumably, been enlisted for military training, they found themselves all of a sudden in the police service by force of a certain arrangement. For the men concerned, that was so much the better. But the snag is that financially speaking, the improvised arrangement, formed without any prior calculation or planning, posed a problem as the budget did not take into account the 500 transferred soldiers. Obey before you complain. This innate jargon of the army is something they no longer want to hear, and rightly so. For the 500 policemen, 14 months of work without pay is more than bearable. This morning, at the Police Headquarters, the inspector general of police and his deputy were furiously taken to task by the demonstrators. The bodyguards opened fire, wounding three people. [passage omitted]

It is clear that within our police service the atmosphere is highly charged. The Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security must move fast, very fast indeed. By grumbling everyday, the policemen have neglected their job. This is borne out by the disregard motorists show for the highway code in our capital. The immediate victims of this strike are the applicants for passports, exit permits, travel documents, and so on and so forth. The security of citizens is scoffed at in broad daylight. The streets have become dangerous in view of the anarchy, which has turned into a golden rule with often fatal consequences. Fortunately, the ring leaders were received late this afternoon at the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security. Colonels (Walda) and (Kirpe) and Commandant (Ayaso) as well as other political personalities were present. A formula for resolving the issue was found—that of absorbing these young trainees into the police service.

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